MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SRM Supplier: National Institute of Standards and Technology

Standard Reference Materials Program

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Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899

SRM Number: 3161a MSDS Number: 3161a

SRM Name: Tin Standard Solution Date of Issue: February 25, 1997 Date of Revision: 21 March 2000

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SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Phone: (301) 975-6776

Material Name: Tin Standard Solution

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Description: SRM 3161a is a 50 mL single element solution prepared gravimetrically to contain a nominal 10 mg/g of tin with an approximate nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid combined volume fraction of 5 % and 2 % respectively.

Other Designations: Tin (tin flake; wang; stannum) in Nitric Acid (aqua fortis; hydrogen nitrate; azotic acid; engravers acid); *Tin Nitrate (stannous nitrate)/Hydrofluoric Acid (hydrogen fluoride; fluorhydric acid) in Standard Solution

Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Registry Number
Nitric Acid	HNO_3	7697-37-2
Hydrofluoric Acid	HF	7664-39-3
Tin	Sn	7440-31-5
Tin Nitrate	$Sn(NO_3)_4$	41480-79-9

DOT Classification: Corrosive Liquid, Toxic

N.O.S. (Nitric Acid and Hydrofluoric Acid) UN2922

Manufacturer/Supplier: It is available from a number of suppliers.

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	Nominal Concentration (%)	Exposure Limits and Toxicity Data
Nitric Acid	5	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 mg/kg or 5 mg/m ³
		OSHA TLV-TWA: 2 mg/kg or 5 mg/m ³
		Human, Oral: LD _{LO} : 430 mg/kg
Hydrofluoric Acid	2	ACGIH Ceiling: 3 mg/kg or 2.5 mg/m ³
		OSHA TLV-TWA: 3 mg/kg or2.55 mg/m ³
		Human, Inhalation: LC _{LO} : 50 mg/kg/30 min
		Man, Inhalation: TC _{LO} : 100 mg/m ³ /5 min
Tin Nitrate	3.08	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 mg/m ³
		OSHA TLV-TWA: 2 mg/m³
Tin	1	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 mg/m ³

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^{*}The addition of tin to nitric acid, along with other intermediate chemical reactions, forms tin nitrate which will precipitate upon evaporation or drying of the solution.

SECTION III. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Nitric Acid	Hydrofluoric Acid	
Appearance and Odor: a colorless to slightly yellow liquid that darkens to a brownish color upon aging and exposure to light; irritating, pungent odor	Appearance and Odor: A colorless, fuming liquid with a strong, irritating, pungent odor.	
Relative Molecular Mass: 63.02	Relative Molecular Mass: 20.01	
Density: 1.03 (5 % nitric acid)	Density: 0.987 to 0.991	
Solubility in Water: soluble	Solubility in Water: soluble	
Solvent Solubility: decomposes in alcohol.	Solvent Solubility: soluble in alcohol, benzene, toluene, <i>m</i> -xylene, and tetralin	

Tin Nitrate	Tin	
Appearance and Odor: silky crystals	Appearance and Odor: a lustrous, white powder or solid; odorlesss	
Relative Molecular Mass: 366.71	Relative Atomic Mass: 118.69	
Density: N/A	Density: 7.28	
Solubility in Water: decomposes in cold water	Solubility in Water: insoluble	
Solvent Solubility: N/A	Solvent Solubility: soluble in hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, aqua regia, and alkali solutions	

NOTE: The physical and chemical data provided are for the pure components. Physical and chemical data for this tin/nitric acid/hydrofluoric acid solution do not exist. The actual behavior of the solution may differ from the individual components.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: N/A Method Used: N/A Autoignition Temperature: N/A

Flammability Limits in Air (Volume %): UPPER: N/A

LOWER: N/A

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Although nitric acid does not burn, it is a powerful oxidizing agent that can react with combustible materials to cause fires. Hydrofluoric acid is a negligible fire hazard when exposed to heat and/or flames. Hydrofluoric acid may ignite or explode on contact with combustible materials.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media that is appropriate to the surrounding fire. Use a water spray to dilute nitric acid and to absorb liberated oxides of nitrogen.

Special Fire Procedures: Fire fighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face piece in the pressure-demand or positive-mode and other protective clothing.

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SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA				
Stability: X Stable Unstable				
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with combustible and other incompatible materials.				
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Keep nitric acid from contact with acids, bases, amines, halogens, halo carbons, cyanides, metals, metal oxides, metal salts, metal carbides, peroxides, oxidizing materials, and reducing agents. Hydrofluoric acid is incompatible with amines, bases, metal oxides, cyanides, combustible materials, halogens, metals, oxidizing materials, metal salts, and reducing agents.				
See Section IV: Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards				
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Hazardous decomposition of nitric acid and/or tin nitrate can produce various nitrogen oxides, including nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), as well as nitric acid mist or vapor. Thermal decomposition of hydrofluoric acid may release halogenated (fluorinated) compounds. Thermal decomposition of tin and tin nitrate may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.				
Hazardous Polymerization: Will Occur X_ Will Not Occur				
SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA				
Route of Entry: <u>X</u> Inhalation <u>X</u> Skin <u>X</u> Ingestion				

Health Hazards (**Acute and Chronic**): **Nitric Acid:**: Nitric acid may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. This material causes burns and is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Hydrofluoric Acid: Hydrofluoric acid may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. This material causes burns and is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Repeated exposure to low concentrations may cause nasal congestion, nosebleeds, sinus problems, and bronchitis.

Direct eye contact with hydrofluoric acid may range from mild irritation to corneal burns. If the solution is not promptly removed, permanent visual defects and blindness may result. Hydrofluoric acid burns are characterized by blanched appearance of the skin with excruciating pain. Both the liquid and the vapor can cause severe burns that may not be immediately painful or visible. Solutions less than 2 % may cause burns. The full extent of tissue damage may not exhibit itself for 12 hours to 14 hours after exposure. Hydrogen fluoride will penetrate the skin and attack the underlying tissues and bone. Profound hypocalcemia can occur sometimes with fatal results. Chronic effects can include changes in bones and joints in humans.

Tin and Tin Nitrate: Inhalation of tin and inorganic tin compounds may cause respiratory irritation. Metal fume fever, an influenzalike illness, may occur due to the inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles. Symptoms may begin with a sudden onset of thirst and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive diarrhea, and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost.

Skin and/or eye contact with tin inorganic compounds may cause irritation. Ingestion of tin compounds is relatively nontoxic due to poor absorption. At very high levels, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, gastric irritation, and diarrhea may occur. Repeated or prolonged ingestion of small quantities may cause abdominal pain, nausea, constipation, and loss of weight.

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Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Nitric acid may effect eye disorders, respiratory disorders, and allergies. Hydrofluoric acid may effect bone, joint, or tooth disorders, kidney disorders, and respiratory disorders.

Listed as a Carcinogen/Potential Carcinogen:

Yes	No
In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens	X
In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	X
By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	X

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Rinse affected area with large amounts of water followed by washing the area with soap and water. Watch for chemical irritations and treat them accordingly. Obtain medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes, including under the eyelids, with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical assistance.

Inhalation: If inhaled, move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen; if the victim is not breathing, give artificial respiration. Obtain medical assistance if necessary.

Ingestion: If ingestion occurs, wash out mouth with water. **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Obtain medical assistance immediately.

TARGET ORGAN(S) OF ATTACK: **Nitric Acid:** skin, teeth, eyes, and upper respiratory tract

> **Tin Nitrate and Tin:** upper respiratory tract (URT) Hydrofluoric Acid: skin and skeletal system

SECTION VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Notify safety personnel of spills. Surfaces contaminated with spills should be covered with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Place the neutralized material into containers suitable for eventual disposal, reclamation or destruction.

Waste Disposal: Follow all federal, state and local laws governing disposal.

Handling and Storage: Provide general and local explosion proof ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below the TLV. Provide approved respiratory apparatus for nonroutine or emergency use. Use an approved filter and vapor respirator when the vapor or mist concentrations are high. Wear gloves and chemical safety glasses where contact with the liquid or high vapor concentrations may occur. An eye wash station and washing facilities should be readily available near handling and use areas. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling.

NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special problem; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. **DO NOT** wear contact lenses in the laboratory.

Store this material at room temperature.

SECTION VIII. SOURCE DATA/OTHER COMMENTS

Sources: MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS Nitric Acid, 16 September 1999.

MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS Hydrofluoric Acid, 16 September 1999.

MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS Tin, 2 June 1999.

MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS Tin Nitrate, 31 October 1996.

The Merck Index, 11th Ed., 1989.

The Sigma Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Ed. II, 1988.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data on the MSDS. The certified value for this material is given on the NIST Certificate of Analysis.

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